THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1865. NO. 29.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The next convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, will meet in St. Luke's Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be one of the most important in the entire history of the American Episcopal Church. According to Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, in his reply to the Pastoral of Bishop Potter, an effort will be made to introduce a new cannon, intended to allow the clergy of the Church more liberal relations with those of other denominations. The movement will meet with vigorous resistance as well as hearty support. The clergymen identified with it are all well known for their perseverance and independence, as well as for a tendency to controversial discussion, while the course the Bishop adopted will be supported, it is said by the vast body of the clergy. The return of delegates from the Southern dioceses will be another and still more important feature of the convention, and there are questions to be considered which will aid to make the occasion one of special interest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cholera at Smyrna.

Her Britannia Majesty's Consul (Robert W. Cumberbatch) writes thus from Smyrna on the 5th inst:

"We are doing all we can to keep the people from starvation; the distribution of food is becoming more general. I keep about 280 old women and men, or sick, to feed in my garden, as they cannot stand the rush of the mob, but my own resources are limited. It costs me 200 piastres a day, so, if you have no urgent demands on your charity, for God's sake, help me to go on as I have begun. The people here are famishing; you see it in their faces. I never witnessed anything like it before. They scramble like wild beasts for a small piece of bread, and their outstretched skinny arms are awful to look at."

Cotton and Sugar.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says it is a cruel mockery to express an expectation that any of the great staples of the State will soon be produced "on a scale approximating to the production of the year before the war. The man who expects, within the next twenty-five years, to see 400,000 hogsheads of sugar and 400,000 bales of cotton produced in Louisiana, under the present or any greatly improved organization of our labor, is truly a sanguine man."

From South Carolina.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 31st ultimo says:

"It is stated that a decision has been arrived at that only those will be entitled to vote at the approaching election for a Convention who were actually legal voters in 1860. If the report be correct, it disfranchises all who may have attained age or who may have become qualified since that time, and conflicts with the interest and spirit of Governor Perry's proclamation, based upon the announcement made by President Johnson, that laws in relation to suffrage in force prior to secession should alone be valid."

The French Consul and the New York Journals.

The French Consul at this port has intimated to the proprietors of certain New York Journals (*Herald, Express and World,*) that hereafter they will not be permitted to circulate their publications in France, unless they adopt a more becoming tone towards the Emperor in discussing Mexican policy. This seems to be almost incredible, but it is a fact. Suppose, now, the President were to convey a like intimation to the French *Courier* here, in regard to American policy, what would its proprietors, or what would the French at home think of it?—*N. Y. Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Injustice of the North—The Sincerity and Loyalty of the South Beyond Question.

[From the Vicksburg Herald, Aug. 20.]

It seems exceedingly difficult to induce northern editors to believe that the people of the South have abandoned, finally and forever, all idea of further resistance to the constituted authorities of the land. These editors believe that there is no such thing in any southern state—except in rare individual cases—as sincere and honest loyalty to the government of the Union. Though our people, with almost entire unanimity, have solemnly subscribed to the oath of amnesty, and though not a man in the southern country is now in arms against the government, and though not one, even in his wildest dreams, thinks of making war upon the Union again, yet those doubting patriots at the North, with a view to perpetuate military rule at the South, and to promote the radical faction at the North, pretend to stand in constant dread of the outbreak of another tremendous rebellion in the Southern States.

The people of the North have no just ground whatsoever—not even a rational pretext—for distrusting the sincerity and loyalty of the southern people. The war is over, the contest has been decided against the South—and as honorable men, the people of the South accept the result as final, to be acquiesced in the most perfect good faith. And this is true, not in respect to the people of one or two only of the Southern States, but of all, without exception.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c.

au 11-1m

Aug. 23 3m.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

Also,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14 tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,

PUBLISHERS, AND

Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 26-2wpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18-1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 20 tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
21. Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26 1w.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.

au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

au 8 tf

City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14,—1yl Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m,

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of them as usual and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 22-eim.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months, - - - - -	$5.00
For one month - - - - -	1.00
" two months - - - - -	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.

Those in Newbern, with

Messrs. Foard & Cuningim.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.

Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The qualities of mind and heart, which ennoble and elevate human nature,—which make us think that man must be akin to Divinity, shine so brilliantly in Gen. Lee, as to make him the object of admiration, wherever his name is known. His unselfishness, his appreciation of his race, his fearless adherence to what he believes to be his duty, his unostentation and his love of quiet and retirement, all stamp him, as a representative man of the age, and challenge the love of all who admire virtue, talent and truth.

So deeply imbedded in his inner heart was his love for the Union, that it cost Him many a struggle before he could tear himself away from its embrace, to listen to what he deemed the voice of duty, to defend with his sword the soil of his native Virginia. Strange as it may appear to men differently educated, from the earliest days of the Republic, our boys and girls had all been taught to venerate and to be proud of the Federal Government and Union, but to *love* their own native State. Hence it was, that when the late unfortunate and unnecessary war was forced upon our people, by designing and wicked men, so many of them felt they owed their first allegiance to their native States. They had been taught it—it had grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength.

Gen. Lee, impelled doubtless by the same feeling and conviction, adhered to Virginia, fully accepting the enormous pecuniary sacrifices which it would cost him. From day to day his great talents and the lovely characteristics of his heart, won upon our entire people; and never more so than while executing the office of commander-in-Chief. He studiously avoided all show and parade, all occasions which afforded the people a chance to do him honor. He would receive no present, no contribution to his lean purse or to enhance his wealth from any quarter, and to this he has steadily adhered since his surrender. He intended that the world should never say that he served the South from sordid motives. No man who knows him will say, that during his entire career, he was ever guilty of unkind or harsh treatment to his soldiers, or that he was ever unmindful of the claims upon him from those who had been taken prisoners. A man of honor and a true soldier, will never mistreat the vanquished, nor neglect the prisoner who falls into his hands.

The whole country has been startled at the attempt which has been made to associate the name of Gen Lee with cruelties to the Union prisoners His entire life and character stamps the charge as base. That great soldier, Gen. Grant only elevated his previous high position, and President Johnson did himself signal honor, when they ordered the removal of Gen. Lee's name from the indictment against Wirz. The course of General Grant and Sherman, indeed the whole Union army, towards Gens. Lee and Johnson when threatened and assailed, furnishes the brightest evidence of their high soldierly qualities, and of their appreciation of what is due to honorable competitors who yield up their sword when vanquished.

The late Confederacy was cursed with incompetent subordinates in many departments.—Many of them cared for little else but their own promotion. The Commissary Department was managed in many cases, without regard to system, or justice to the private soldier. Indeed, officers and men alike complained, yet it is a notorious fact, that for the two past years, the complaints were universal of short allowance and unhealthy provisions. The state of the country did not afford neither in quantity or quality, what was needed for their own soldiers and the Union prisoners. Thousands of Southern soldiers perished in camp hospitals or in the trenches—many for the lack of proper food.

Gen. Lee, whose known kindness of heart and promptness to relieve distress, doubtless urged every necessary preparation for the comfort of his army and for the prisoners, but it was impossible to do what was necessary, and no doubt in many cases subordinates neglected their duty and failed to do what they might have done. The strictest scrutiny into Gen. Lee's entire character can only make it the brighter and the more glorious. He surrenders his sword poor, the object of calumny and abuse yet holding a large place in the hearts of true men. He retires to the Presidency of Washington College, to close his years in retirement and in the calm possession of a good name and a quiet conscience.

Harmonious Action.

The work of reconstruction, even with the broad shoulders of President Johnson to bear it through, is no small task. It is evident that his plan, although cautiously arranged, yielding as far as possible to the prejudices of the dominant party at the North, and even if wisely and faithfully carried out, will have as much as it can do to pass the breakers and reach the desired port. Radicalism is always cautious and determined, even if propelled by heat and passion. The Northern mind is still enraged and boisterous, bent upon yet greater concessions on the part of the South. No stone will be left unturned to consolidate and intensify the opposition of that portion of the North infected by radicalism, to President Johnson and his reconstruction policy. Congress will be made boiling hot with its spirit, and every advantage will be taken to block up the way to the early recognition of the Southern States.

The course of the Southern people therefore, is perfectly plain. Not only must they give to President Johnson and to the Provisional Governors their undivided support in action, but all the moral support which prudence, harmony and good faith can give, should be cheerfully rendered. Hence, above all things we must be united among ourselves. "By-gones must be by-gones." Mutual confidence must be restored. Crimination and recrimination must be avoided. Whatever objections arising from the past, which have been harbored and nursed against any of the agents in the work of reconstruction, they must be sacrificed to the greater interests of the peace and future well-being of the South.

Our enemies have labored to create the impression that the South is untrue in her submission—that there yet lurks under the surface a deadly purpose to be avenged—that we purpose that the damage done us by the war must be repaired by future legislation, and that we intend to restore the old order of things. Now added to this, the North is suspicious, incredulous of Southern professions and protestations. How shall we neutralize these opposing forces? How shall confidence be restored and the Union again be "one and indivisible?" The answer is simple. Let us be united. Let harmonious action and speech characterise our whole people. Give to President Johnson and to Gov. Holden the strongest proofs of your loyalty and fidelity, by sustaining whatever tends to the accomplishment of the great object. Let us present an unbroken front to the Congress and the President, in our purposes and aims to revive and promote good will and confidence towards all.

What is Money Worth?

We need civil law in the State, if for nothing else, to put a curb upon the immoderate, hard-hearted, grasping propensities of money-shavers. We are not speaking of brokers, who are generally content with a moderate slice, but we allude to the few who happen to have a little cash by them and manage to keep a little, to take advantage of the *necessities* of their fellow men in these times of scarcity. Money is scarce, very scarce. Perhaps, it is worth at such a time more than ordinary interest. And if men would be content with a reasonable advance upon simple interest, for the risk of loaning to those who are needy, no body would think hard of them. But we speak of that class of men who have *gizzards* instead of consciences, which can digest any moral obliquity about as easily as an ostrich can digest a brick-bat.

But what is money worth in these times? It has been whispered in our ears within a few days, that an entirely responsible gentleman furnished with strong collateral security, backed by one of the best names in the city, wished to borrow $600 for a special need only for ten days, giving the highest assurances of its prompt return in that time. Several were applied to who could not furnish the accommodation. At length a man who had some money was called upon, and the proposition was made to borrow the $600 for 10 days. The person replied that he had the money, and that he could have the $600 for that space of time, provided he would pay $700 on its return!! Only $100 for the use of $600 for ten days! At that rate the man's $600 would turn him out $3650 interest per year.

Now we have heard of rolls of honor, but if we thought there were many such men in this community we would institute a roll of infamy, upon which we would enrol to the gaze of our readers, the name of every such man. What are we coming to? How are we to live if we don't help each other and help to bear each other's burdens.—That kind of spirit would make Raleigh to be "Lane's old Field" again in twenty years. We need a different spirit to give life and enterprise to our city.

The State Debt.

A typographical error occurred in our statement of the State debt on yesterday. Instead of $14,606,620 69 as the amount due by the State over and above its available assets, it should have been $15,606,620 69, after a very reasonable scaling is effected of the debt contracted during the war. We urged that county and individual debts contracted in Confederate currency should also be scaled. They will admit of a very heavy reduction.

When therefore we come to look at the real responsibilities of the people of the State, the amount will not be so heavy as necessarily to crush any one. There certainly is no necessity in this view of the matter for any 'prompt non-assumption" of the debt by the Convention, but it is wise as the most of persons seem now to consider, that the Convention should simply attend to its legitimate business, leaving to a future day when men's minds become at ease, for a proper adjustment of the whole question.

Pardons.

The following extract appeared in the leader of the *Standard* on the 7th inst. The article excited general surprise and regret. It was thought to be unnecessary to Gov. Holden's defence, and unkind and unjust to Dr. Hawkins and to Mr. Mordecai We were not aware that any paper had stated, that these pardons were granted upon the recommendation of the Governor. Certainly no one here believed it.

The *Standard* said,

"It has been stated in the newspapers, and truly, that the President has pardoned W. J. Hawkins of Warren, and George W. Mordecai of Wake. And it has also been stated that these pardons were granted on the recommendation of Gov Holden. This is a mistake, and it is due alike to the President and to Gov. Holden that the facts in these cases should be given.

These persons applied for pardon through the Governor, and their applications were forwarded to the President with the recommendation that for the present they should be *suspended*. It was not the wish of Gov Holden that their estates should be confiscated, but he thought it was but just to the loyal Union men of the State that such offenders should not be permitted to participate as voters in the reorganization of the State government. Meanwhile these gentlemen repaired to Washington to press their cases. The State Agent, Dr. R. J. Powell, knowing that the Governor had recommended their suspension, declined to aid them. But they appeared before the President, and, as we are informed, told him that they had taken no active part in the rebellion, and that they had been recommended for pardon by the Governor Their applications could not be found by the Clerk; and the President, taking it for granted that their representations were correct, granted them a pardon."

The following card from Mr. Mordecai appeared in the *Standard* of yesterday. It is needless for us to remark, that Raleigh nor any other city can boast of a better citizen than Geo. W. Mordecai, nor need we endorse what he says in his card. No one in this city believes that George W. Mordecai is capable of prevaricating or falsely stating anything.

A Card from Geo. W. Mordecai.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Reluctant as I have always been to appear in public prints, an Editorial in the *Standard* of this morning, requires that I should do so in vindication of my character, against which direct imputations have been made as to the facts and circumstances attending the procurement of my pardon from the President

I shall, therefore, briefly state all the facts as they occurred, and I am satisfied my statement will be confirmed in every respect by Dr. Hawkins, W. W. Seaton, Esq., and Dr. Cottman, of Louisiana, to whom I beg leave to refer,

On reaching Washington, having but few acquaintances there, I waited on my old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Seaton, who, though retired from public life, very readily consented to accompany me to the President, and appointed the hour of twelve o'clock to meet me at Willard's. On reaching the hotel Mr. Seaton met with an old friend, Dr. Cottman, of Louisiana, to whom he introduced Dr. Hawkins and myself, and who, he informed us, was well acquainted with the President, and would render us any service in his power. Dr. C. kindly consented to accompany us,—We first went to the office of the Attorney General to look for our papers, that being the only place of deposit which we knew in the city. The clerk very politely and diligently searched for them, but they were not to be found. Mr. Wm S. Mason, whom I met there, heard me say that our papers were not to be found and he observed that there was a private register kept by a clerk in one of the departments, from whom he could ascertain whether they had been forwarded, to which I replied I would be very glad if he would do so, but he said it could not be ascertained until after dinner.

Dr. Cottman therefore insisted that I should sit down and write another application, stating as shortly as possible the facts of my having made an application, and that the papers were not to be found Being furnished with pen, ink and paper I did so, and wrote an application of which the following is a copy:

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson
President of the United States of America:

The petition of George W. Mordecai, of the City of Raleigh, and State of North Carolina, aged sixty-four years, respectfully sheweth that he handed in his application for pardon about one month or six weeks ago to Gov. Holden of North Carolina, and was informed that his application had been forwarded to Washington—that he came on for the purpose of finding his application, but upon examining the papers in the office he has not been able to find it—he is very anxious to have the same acted on as speedily as possible, and now desires to renew his application. He comes within the thirteenth exception of the President's proclamation, and prays that the Executive clemency may be extended to him.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.

Washington, Aug. 11th, 1865.

I also wrote a similar one for Dr. Hawkins. We all then went to the President's where we found the Cabinet in session, and remained there until four o'clock before we could obtain an interview. I informed the President of the object of our visit, that we had been informed that our papers had been forwarded, but upon examination they were not to be found in the proper office, and that by the advice of friends I had prepared another one which I handed to him.—Neither Dr. Hawkins nor myself said anything about the action of the Governor upon our application, for we had no right to know, and did not know what that action was. The President, upon the papers being handed to him, observed that they had not the oath of amnesty attached, and directed that should be done. We did so, and the next day the papers were handed to him. He endorsed them, and we were directed to take them to the Attorney General's office, where a requisition was made out for both of us, and our pardons were issued.

I should, perhaps, state that we accidently met Dr. Powell in the east room at the President's on our last visit. We were introduced to him, and the usual civilities passed, the Dr. politely tendering his services to us; but as we had no occasion for them, he was not called on, and we saw no more of him.

As some insinuations have been made about bribery, I deem it due to Dr. Hawkins and myself to state that we had no intercourse upon the subject of our pardons with any other persons than Mr. Seaton and Dr. Cottman, and their high character renders it unnecessary to say that no improper means were used by, as in procuring them.

I regret Dr. Hawkins' absence prevents my submitting this statement to him for concurrence, and request its immediate publication in your paper as an act of justice to him as well as myself.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.

Raleigh, Sept. 7th, 1865.

Church Re-Union.

Our correspondent to-day, in the main takes a correct view of the subject. There are many strong political, religious and social reasons in favor of a re-union of all the churches of this land, which assimilate in doctrine, discipline and sympathy. The division of any of the churches, however, for causes which are radical in themselves, do not necessarily weaken the bonds of the political union of these States. There is no evidence that the division of the Methodist Church accelerated the subsequent rebellion. There is a vague impression floating in men's minds that it did have some influence, but there is nothing tangible from which we can arrive at any certain conclusion.

Every good man must hope that the day is coming, when all sources of discord between the several sections of the country will be entirely banished; when not only there shall be a union of churches and a common commercial sympathy will be felt, but when in fact we shall *be one people*, striving not for political sectional power, but for the diffusion of liberal principles and the cause of christianity throughout the world.

A negro soldier at Newbern, who had just been paid off the other day, determined to have a burst, got intoxicated, hired a horse and buggy and went driving, as drunken blacks are apt to drive, and finely drove into the dock. He and his tackle were taken out, and the soldier carried before the Provost Marshall, who sobered him.

Our correspondents will please be at ease. We shall accommodate all of them as soon as our limited space will allow.

Tickets for candidates will be printed at this office in any quantity at $2 per thousand.

For the Sentinel.

Church Re-Union.

It was to be expected that the Methodist Episcopal Church would not be the first to rejoin the Northern fraternity of the same creed, because the separating troubles were most violent therein—and Church people being in a measure like other people, the passion or temper aroused in the breasts of both divisions of our Communion, may be supposed still to exist in a more or less modified state. Hence, the Methodist Church must be the last to settle its difficulties and again harmonise with itself as in times of old.

It was the good fortune of the writer to meet the Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, a short time since, and the topic for sudden and hasty discussion was the re-union of the various Churches with their Northern brethren. As usual, the Bishop was lucid and emphatic in his views, and I was pleased to find my own conclusions acceptable to him, as his were to my humble self. It was there suggested by me, that the Episcopal Church could with best grace reunite, as her cause of separation was slight and not really *radical*. That her separation was rather an incident and not vital—the existence of two distinct Governments, (for the time being,) rendering her co-operation with the Northern Church impossible. But the cause and the obstacle being removed, it was easy to return, and it was the duty of that denomination to do so; a duty to itself in saving from unnecessary demoralization because of continued disintegration; a duty to the *General Government*, as it could never perfect itself in its old strength without such re-union of the Churches.

The Episcopal Church thus uniting on the former basis of Union, it would enable the other communions to do the same with less sense of pride or humiliation, and as there seemed to be a degree of comparative hostility in the Churches, greatest among the Methodist perhaps, and least among the Episcopalian—this order of returning should be followed.

If the writer does not misconceive the language of the most excellent Bishop, he coincided in these views, and was inclined to favor an early re-union of his own Church, and all others, as important to their interests and those of the nation.

We therefore sum up the matter to this effect: There can be no complete, perfect and desirable Union of North and South, without a union of the Church connexions, and the Churches have no right to prevent or retard such Union. The political interests of the United States demand of the moral sense of the people a helping hand in the present essential enterprise of restoration.

All know that the passions of religious people when stirred, are the most effective in their peculiar directions, and a Church for war, puts in the back ground all mere leadership of political partisans. What religious persons do, they usually do with all their might, and if for peace, we may expect peace, but when for the opposite, look out for determined hostility.

So, as Christians and good and loyal citizens, it seems, we ought to aid in this business of rebuilding our Federal Union, and with all the Churches disunited from their Northern brethren. This work will be very uncertain.

We do not mean to say that all effort at re-union must come from the South, by no means; we only urge fairness and charity herein, and as all are doubtless to some extent guilty in this matter of separation, let all bury the tomahawk, and smoke the calumet.

It would be impossible, and still more undesirable to search for and array all the infecting causes of the Church disunion, and no man for peace will attempt it; so let each and all Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and all other creeds, join in the return, and in that order most *natural*, and likely to remain most permanent. As Methodists we claim the front rank in separating, and pray let us remain in the *rear* until our less warlike co religionists are fairly on the march for Union. All other churches going back, we could not stay out; and as observed to the kind bishop, his going back, would *commit all* the other denominations to the like course.

The Episcopal Church will certainly return and be as before the war; and so the other churches in order; and so ourselves, else the Union is a weak establishment.

L P O.

A large meeting in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 27th ultimo, which was addressed by William L. Goggin and others, passed resolutions stating their acquiescence in the present order of things, and endorsing President Johnson and Governor Pierpoint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. S. LONG, Sec'y.

Graham, Sep. 8, 1865- 9 4t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.

Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 condtoct.

Revenue Stamps and Postage Stamps!

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. HAVE REVENUE and POSTAGE STAMPS on hand for sale.

Sep. 9, 1865-29-1t-pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
80 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds clarified Copperas,
350 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10.
1 dozen Wheel Heads.
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cirsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use.] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.
50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28 2w.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk, Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash. Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

E. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISERS—

Mr. Long gives notice that the Christian Conference will be held at Oak Level the 4th October.

Mr. McGee calls upon the stockholders of Peace Institute.

J. G. Williams & Co., have for sale Revenue and Postage Stamps.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have news from San Domingo. The Dominicans are completely successful. Gen. Gandara has left the island, and the Spanish rule is at an end. The victors are now reorganizing the government and will soon hold a national Convention.

A Norfolk bank, with securities not above one hundred thousand dollars, was entrusted with seven millions of dollars of government money.

The Lynchburg extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is fully completed, and trains run now all the way through to Lynchburg. In about three weeks, trains on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will make an unbroken connection all the way through. They are now to go to Bristol, Tennessee.

The Abolitionists of Perry county, Indiana recently held a meeting at Tell City, in that county, at which they passed a resolution opposing negro suffrage, and declaring that negroes must not come to that county to stay.

The Georgia Annual Conference will hold their next session in the city of Macon, on Wednesday the 15th of November next.

The President has generally commuted to imprisonment for a term of years all pending sentences of death in the cases of soldiers convicted of desertion. Three Massachussetts soldiers, under sentence of death, have been sent to Fort Delaware for five years each.

The New York *Citizen* thinks that either General Dix or A. T. Stewart will be the next Mayor of New York.

One of President Johnson's sons has had an interview with Jeff. Davis, being the only instance in which this privilege has been extended to a civilian.

STATISTICS OF CLOCK MAKING.—The annual value in 1860 of the products of clock manufacture was $1,085,250. There were seventeen establishments in that year in New England, the capital invested being $505,000, the material used costing $446,756, employing 896 males and 40 female hands, at an aggregate compensation of $372,600.

The Atlanta papers speak in glowing terms of the business prospects of that city. Macon and Augusta papers, however, mention the glut of goods in the market and the scarcity of buildings suitable for business purposes.

Mr. Forney, in a letter concerning Mexican affairs, says: "The Monroe doctrine, though clearly the sentiment of the American people, could not be enforced for the protection of Juarez, owing to our own internal strifes. At no time, indeed, have we been prepared to go to the length demanded by the decided supporters of that "declaration."

It is reported that twenty agents from the Southern States have sailed for Brazil to examine and report on the advantages of that empire as a field for emigration. Fifty thousand Southerners are said to be ready to emigrate thither. Doubtful.

The trustees of Randolph Macon College will hold an adjourned meeting at Blacks and Whites, on the South-Side Railroad, in Nottoway county, on next Wednesday, the 13th September. A full meeting of the Board is desired, as business of great importance is to be transacted.

The Earthquake in the West--Remarkable Phenomena.

The earthquake in the Mississippi valley on the 17th agitated the river violently in the vicinity of New Madrid. The water seemed to rise in a body several feet high, and was forced backward up stream. The current was actually stopped during the few seconds the earthquake continued. The shock occurred a little before nine o'clock in the morning, and was perceptible in the city of Memphis, but only to those in the houses, while those in the street scarcely noticed it. The occupants of the upper stories hastened down to *terra firma* with frightened alacrity. A writer in the Memphis *Commercial*, of the following day, writes:

Many personal incidents are related, all of interest, yet of great similarity, with the single exception of the impressions derived as to the direction of the "wave." In one office a framed show card, leaning against a Southern wall, was thrown northward, and a gentleman sitting at a northern window felt himself involuntarily inclined to pitch out on to the sidewalk. In another office on Second street, a piece of paper tacked over an opening on the west filled and refilled, like a sail, as if the atmosphere was affected by a force moving for west to east. In other places gas burners vibrated and loose partitions swayed rapidly backward and forward, but usually in the direction which they would most readily take upon any unusual convulsion of the earth.

It is theorized by some that the internal expansion or explosion of gases, or combustion of igneous materials, supposed to occasion earthquakes, assume a "wavy" motion and straightforward direction; by others, that the oscillations are equal in force and irregular in direction, giving to the shell of the earth, and sublunary things in general, a rotary as well as vibratory motion. But, without attempting to dip into the science of these wonderful and fearful phenomena, we will simply add that, on this occasion, the city of Memphis got a pretty effectual shake up, though not one at all equal to our deserts. We have heard of no serious damage being done, with the exception of several chimneys in different parts of the city, which lost their centres of gravity, and fell with a crash; while several walls were cracked, and a considerable amount of plaster dislodged from ceilings.

This portion of the Mississippi valley has experienced similar shocks on several occasions before, the last occurring about two years and a half ago; but this exceeds all others in severity, unless, as some old citizens relate, we should except the earthquake of 1843, and, of course, the frightful convulsion of 1811, so calamitous in its effects further up the river, in the vicinity of New Madrid. As to the duration of the shocks experienced yesterday, reports do not entirely concur, but it was probably not less than two minutes and a half from first to last.

A medical man says that those ladies who make it a business to trouble dry goods clerks and never buy anything, ought to be called counter irritants.

One hundred colored persons of Lynchburg, Va., will be sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society in November.

LATEST NEWS.

Through the politeness of the Express Agent and Mr. Harris, news agent, we have New York dates to the 6th, Richmond dates to the 7th and Petersburg dates to the 8th.

The President and Cabinet have intimated to Mr. Palmer of Richmond, the hope that they would be able to accept the invitation of the people of Richmond to visit that city as soon as the weather would permit.

The Secretary of the Treasury is paying the U. S. bonds due to Texas before the war, when found in loyal hands.

Gen. Miles in command at Fortress Monroe states that Mr. Davis is still suffering from erysipelas and carbuncles on his legs.

The Wirz trial is still progressing, the government having twenty or thirty witnesses yet to examine.

The cholera has reappeared at Gibraltar.

More Raleigh sensational dispatches are afloat asserting the cruelty of the whites to the blacks as stated by Judge Carter. We have heard of no such man here as Judge Carter.

The Matamoras *Monitor* speaks of the arrival of Gen. Beauregard at Vera Cruz. Doubtful.

The political canvass in California in the State elections is said to be bitter.

Juarez is said to be on his last legs in Mexico and will seek refuge in the United States.

The President has recently pardoned the following persons in this State: John B. Palmer, Oscar G. Parsley, Henry Savage, Henry Nutt, and John Wooster.

The election in Vermont for State and County officers took place on the 5th inst. The Republican majority is large, though the vote is small.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the late Confederate Secretary of the Navy has taken the oath of amnesty to secure her property.

The President's Restoration Policy.

The Buffalo *Courier* makes the following statement:

A prominent Democratic politician of Pennsylvania recently had an interview with President Johnson, and it so happened that he was ushered into the executive presence just as Senator Sumner was bowed out. The conversation which ensued took a wide scope, but the President made one frank declaration to which we wish to call attention. The Pennsylvanian, while assuring the President that the Democracy approved his restoration policy and his determination that the right of the State to control the question of suffrage for themselves should be respected, complained in strong terms of the usurpations of the War Department and the trial of citizens by court martial organized to convict. The President replied: "The matters of which you complain are of minor importance, and will be remedied in due time. The great thing to be done now is to restore the normal relations between the Southern States and the Government. To this all my energies are directed, and must continue to be until the meeting of Congress. In carrying out the plan I have adopted, I am opposed by the class of men of which Senator Sumner is a representative, and it is of the utmost importance that representatives in Congress from the Southern States should be in their seats, not only because they have a right to be there, but because their votes and cooperation are necessary to the restoration of the Union." The President said more to this effect, showing that he bases his hope of success upon the co-operation of Southern members of Congress, with conservative members for the North.

The above is perfectly refreshing when contrasted with the vindictive, bitter and unrelenting policy and spirit of the radical opposers of the President.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmers, Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

	September 9, 1865.		
FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	35	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt,	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Sep. 6 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865-td-pd.

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM H. SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.

Sep. 6, 1865-27-twiw.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th inst., I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

60 or 70 head of Hogs Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 125 bushels of Wheat.

At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased, for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious Dwelling, and every necessary outhouse—all in good repair.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor.

Sep. 6, 1865 27-1w.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

400 LBS. SMOKED BEEF
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS--Sugar Cured
At W. R ANDREWS.'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
300 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE, OLD MADERIA, OLD SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BLACKBERRY WINE, PORTER, ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c, &c, &, &c.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk. SOLACE, REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do., 6 years old.

At W. R. ANDREWS'.

September 5, 1865-28-tf.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

IMPORTANT

TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Baily's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Harpsboro', O'Neal District, 2,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina.

Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery, named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.

Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-22-tw-12.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,		7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,		2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,		6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,		10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.56	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10.16	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Peter burg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-31-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865:

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
"	Mill Brook,	5 25	"
"	Huntsville,	5 46	"
"	Wake,	6 18	"
"	Franklinton,	7 10	"
"	Kittrell's,	8 11	"
"	Henderson,	8 53	"
"	Junction,	9 30	"
"	Ridgeway,	9 56	"
"	Warrenton,	10 15	"
"	Macon,	10 37	"
"	Littleton,	11 20	"
"	Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive	Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Weldon,	10 00	A. M.
"	Gaston,	11 00	"
"	Littleton,	11 45	P. M.
"	Macon,	1 34	"
"	Warrenton,	1 57	"
"	Ridgeway,	2 23	"
"	Junction,	2 39	"
"	Henderson,	3 21	"
"	Kittrell's,	4 03	"
"	Franklinton,	4 44	"
"	Wake,	5 33	"
"	Huntsville,	6 00	"
"	Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive	Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last between the Baptist Church and the residence of Thomas Branch, Esq., a Gold Pencil and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

Raleigh, Sept. 1-22-3t.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water to drink*, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf

L. P. OLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

TO TRAVELLERS!!

The Quickest, Cheapest Route
FROM
RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

SIX Passenger Hack running three times a week from Morrisville on the N. C. Rail Road to Jonesboro on the Western Rail Road.

Passengers wishing to travel over this route will leave Raleigh on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.40 P. M., and reach Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

Returning, leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and reach Raleigh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. BAKER, Proprietor.

Sept. 1st, 1865-23 3t.

*** *Standard* copy 6 times.

Pioneer Land Office.

at

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 28, 865 21-2w pd.

ROOMS TO RENT.

THE rooms in the third story over the store of John G. Palmer, are for rent. Enquire of

J. G. PALMER.

sep 5, 1865 24 3t.

A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865,

BY WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,

NAMELESS:

BY Mrs. FANNY MERRIMON DOWNING. One Volume. 16 mo., Fine Cloth. Price $2.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "Nameless" is read it will be prized as a thoughtful and valuable—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement with this note will receive a copy of the book.

sep 1-24 tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,

105 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children's Mens, Boys and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 26-tf

DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

"NAMELESS"--Mrs. Downing's Book.

The following from Mrs Downing's forthcoming book, has been furnished by the publishers, Messrs W. B. Smith & Co. They exhibit poetic talent, and the sentiments are touching.

Woven Fancies.

I sit before my loom to day,
And with untiring fingers ply
The busy shuttle to and fro,
Till lightning like it seems to fly.

And as it speeds from side to side,
My fancies follow free and swift,
Now touch upon the shadowy past,
Now far into the future's drift.

I see Life's web in fancy's loom,
And watch Time's shut le thro' it move,
As in its warp and woof he weaves,
The golden thread of human love.

And think how dark my life would be,
If through its course no glittering ray
Of this best gift from God's own hand,
His last and brightest, found its way.

It is not so. The priceless boon,
With power like that of Mida's old,
Has grasped the thread with glowing touch,
And turned the fabric all to gold!

* * * * * *

Then high upon the bleak hill side,
I see a well known figure stand,
His manly form all bowed with cold,
His musket grasped with shivering hand.

And so I turn from bird and flower,
To sit and weave this cloth for him;
But as I weave my tears fall fast,
And with the threads are woven in.

For oh! my coward spirit shrinks,
And mocks me with a whisper loud,
"Weave quickly, quickly fingers slight,
Perchance you weave your lover's shroud."

* * * * * *

Similis non Idem.

I take this picture from the place,
In which it rests by day and night,
And gazing in the cherished face,
Love ever dreams of past delight,
And tender memories round it wreathe,
Till fancy almost makes it breathe.

The artist's hand with matchless care,
Has reproduced each feature fine;
The noble brow, the clustering hair,
The honest eyes that gaze in mine,
As if they said, "no idle boast,
Love, trust me to the uttermost!"

But though like life the ivory glows,
And mimics nature to my view,
One little thing its error shows,
And stamps the picture all untrue.

The smiling mouth with soft appeal,
Is pleading with resistless power,
So to its mute request I yield,
And shyly kiss it o'er and o'er:
'Tis not like him, it's very plain,
It does not kiss me back again.

He is a Christian.

He is a Christian! Then he is a man of truth. Upon his word you may implicitly rely. His promises are faithfully fulfilled. His representations he believes to be scrupulously exact. He would not hazard his veracity upon a contingency. "He that speaketh truth, showe'h forth righteousness."

He is a Christian! Then he is an *honest* man. He had rather wrong himself than wrong his neighbor. In whatever business he may be engaged, you may be sure that his dealings will be honorable and upright. "Provide things honest in the sight of men." "The way of the just is uprightness."

He is a Christian! Then he is an *humble* man. He thinks of his own infirmities, acknowledges his dependence upon God, and regards the wealthiest and poorest of his brethren as men and worthy of his Redeemer's love, and worthy of his attention and interest. "God giveth grace to the humble." "He that humbleth himself, shall be exalted."

He is a Christian! Then he is a *kind* man. He feels interested for his neighbors, and has ever a pleasant word for those he meets. He strives to promote the welfare and happiness of those with whom he is associated. His generous heart delights in diffusing enjoyment. "The law of kindness is in his tongue." "To godliness and brotherly kindness."

He is a Christian! Then he is *charitable*—He is prompt to attribute right motives to others rather than wrong, wherever it is possible.—Knowing his own liability to err, he will regard with a charitable heart the failures of others, and will be more ready to reclaim and restore than to censure them. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." "Charity suffereth long, and is kind."

He is a Christian! Then he is *forgiving*.—Wrong does not rankle in his heart, craving for revenge. The forgiving word is ready upon his lip for his most implacable enemy. "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive your trespasses."—"Even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye."

He is a Christian! Then he is *benevolent*. He feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, ministers to the sick. Human distresses touch his heart and open his hand. The spiritual maladies of mankind excite his commiseration, and to relieve and remove them his influence and property will be cheerfully contributed. "Freely ye have received, freely give." "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

AGAIN PARDONED.—The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes:

Mr. Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, returned here last night from Washington with his pardon restored to him. He was summoned to that city by a telegram from President Johnson himself. This little affair has been a lesson to Mr. Dudly, and he will probably now attend to his legitimate business—that of putting his railroad in running order, for which he is admirably qualified.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants.

And Attor's at Law.--Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a fo rphysician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 sept8.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 42. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.
SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 26-law6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE.
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 2, 1865 24 tf.